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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/606,129	06/24/2003	Paul E. Jacobs	030408	4024
23696	7590	10/31/2007		
QUALCOMM INCORPORATED 5775 MOREHOUSE DR. SAN DIEGO, CA 92121			EXAMINER TAN, ALVIN H	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2173	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			10/31/2007	ELECTRONIC

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No. 10/606,129	Applicant(s) JACOBS ET AL.	
	Examiner Alvin H. Tan	Art Unit 2173	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 July 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 7-13, 20-26, 33-39 and 53-96 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 7-13, 20-26, 33-39, 53-96 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                                | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                       | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Remarks*

1. This Office action is responsive to the Request for Continued Examination (RCE) filed under 37 CFR §1.53(d) for the instant application on 8/23/07. Applicants have properly set forth the RCE, which has been entered into the application, and an examination on the merits follows herewith.

Claims 7-13, 20-26, 33-39, and 53-96 have been examined and rejected. This Office action is responsive to the amendment filed on 7/3/07, which has been entered in the above identified application.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

2. The correction(s) to claims 7-13, 20-26, 53-70, and 80-96 have been approved, and the objections to the claims under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, are withdrawn.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 7, 20, 33, 53-55, 58, 60-64, 67, 69-73, 76, 78-82, and 96 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hung (Pub No. US 2002/0087584) and Lewis et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,795,806 B1), herein after Lewis.

**Claim 53, 7, 54, 55, 58, 60, 61 (Method)**

**Claim 62, 20, 63, 64, 67, 69, 70 (Computer Readable Medium)**

**Claim 71, 33, 72, 73, 76, 78, 79 (Apparatus)**

**Claim 80, 81, 82 (Apparatus)**

**Claim 96 (Processor)**

4-1. Regarding claims 53, 62, 71, 80, and 96, Hung teaches the claim comprising presenting a document on a user interface of an apparatus, by disclosing a method and system for organizing messages that arrive at a communication terminal or other machine *[paragraph 5, lines 1-4]*. The machine may be programmed to present a received-message to a user and to allow the user to select one or more values from the message, to be used as the message-filter expression *[paragraph 42, lines 1-4]*.

Hung teaches receiving from a user of the apparatus an identification of a portion of the document while presenting the document and automatically transferring the document into a folder associated with the portion based on the received identification, by disclosing that upon the receipt of a message, the communication terminal may present a received-message to a user and may prompt the user to select an expression from the received-message, to be used to identify a new folder, such as an expression from the body of the message. A new folder may be created to store messages that

match the expression selected by the user and may store the message and other matching messages in the folder *[paragraph 6]*.

As per claims 80 and 96, Hung teaches the claim comprising a processor, memory, output device, and input device, by disclosing *[paragraph 19, figure 2]*.

Hung further teaches that any of a variety of methods may be used to select a word from the e-mail *[paragraph 43]*. Although Hung teaches receiving an identification of a portion of the document, the limitation of receiving an un-prompted identification wherein the un-prompted identification is performed by speaking is not expressly taught. Such a method of receiving an un-prompted identification of a portion of a document is taught by Lewis. Lewis teaches selecting text within a document using voice commands *[column 9, lines 6-18]*. As shown in *[figures 5A, 5B]* and described in *[column 9, lines 6-50]*, the selection of text using voice commands is un-prompted. This provides a hands-free method of selecting text in a document. Since Hung teaches selecting text within a document, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the method of selecting text using voice commands, as taught by Lewis. This would provide a hands-free method of selecting text in a document.

4-2. Regarding claims 7, 20, and 33, Hung and Lewis further teach the claim of the method wherein the folder includes a pre-established folder, by disclosing that if the message satisfies an existing message-filter expression, the message may be stored in that folder *[Hung, paragraph 74]*.

4-3. Regarding claims 54, 63, 72, and 81, Hung and Lewis teach the claim wherein said automatically transferring further comprises automatically creating a new folder associated with the un-prompted identified portion if a pre-established folder associated with the identified portion does not exist, and transferring the document to the new folder, by disclosing that if the message does not satisfy the message-filter expression of any existing folder, a new folder for the message may be created by selecting a portion of the document [*Hung, paragraph 74*].

4-4. Regarding claims 55, 64, 73, and 82, Hung and Lewis teach the claim wherein said automatically transferring further comprises one of transferring the document to a pre-established folder associated with the un-prompted identified portion and transferring the document to a new folder, by disclosing that the message may be stored in a pre-established folder or a newly created folder [*Hung, paragraph 74*].

Hung and Lewis teach wherein transferring the document to the new folder further comprises automatically creating the new folder in association with the un-prompted identified portion if the pre-established folder does not exist, by disclosing that if the message does not satisfy the message-filter expression of any existing folder, a new folder for the message may be created by selecting a portion of the document [*Hung, paragraph 74*].

4-5. Regarding claims 58, 67, and 76, Hung and Lewis teach the claim wherein said receiving comprises receiving a selection of at least one of a word and a symbol, by disclosing that the user can select a value from a text message [*Hung, paragraph 42*].

4-6. Regarding claims 60, 69, and 78, Hung and Lewis further teach the claim of the method wherein said receiving comprises receiving a spoken representation of the portion, by disclosing that input means includes a microphone [*Hung, paragraph 19, lines 11-15*].

4-7. Regarding claims 61, 70, and 79, Hung and Lewis further teach the claim of the method wherein said receiving comprises receiving a touch associated with the portion, by disclosing that input means includes a touch sensitive display [*Hung, paragraph 19, lines 11-15*].

5. Claims 8, 9, 21, 22, 34, and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hung (Pub No. US 2002/0087584), Lewis et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,795,806 B1), and Internet Explorer 5, as taught by Freeze ("Sams' Teach Yourself Microsoft Internet Explorer 5 in 24 Hours", 1999).

**Claims 8, 9 (Method)**

**Claims 21, 22 (Computer Readable Medium)**

**Claims 34, 35 (Apparatus)**

5-1. Regarding claims 8, 21, and 34, Hung and Lewis teach the invention substantially as claimed. See section 4-1. Hung and Lewis do not expressly teach further indicating that the document is being transferred into the folder. Freeze teaches that Internet Explorer shows a download status screen when a document is being transferred to a computer *[page 392]*.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include, in the system for organizing messages of Hung and Lewis, the use of a status screen to show the transfer of a document to a folder, as taught by Freeze. This would alert the user that a document is being transferred.

5-2. Regarding claims 9, 22, and 35, Hung and Lewis teach the invention substantially as claimed. See section 4-1. Hung and Lewis do not expressly teach the claim of the method further indicating that the document has been transferred to the second folder. Freeze teaches that Internet Explorer displays a message indicating that the transfer of a document to a folder has been completed *[page 393]*.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include, in the system for organizing messages of Hung and Lewis, the use of message window to indicate that the transfer of a document to a folder has been completed, as taught by Freeze. This would alert the user that a document has been transferred.



6. Claims 56, 57, 59, 65, 66, 68, 74, 75, 77, 83-89 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hung (Pub No. US 2002/0087584), Lewis et al (U.S. Patent No. (6,795,806 B1), and Clark et al (US Patent No 6,725,228).

**Claim 56, 57, 59 (Method)**

**Claim 65, 66, 68 (Computer Readable Medium)**

**Claim 74, 75, 77 (Apparatus)**

**Claims 83, 84, 86 (Apparatus)**

6-1. Regarding claims 56, 57, 65, 66, 74, 75, 83, and 84, Hung and Lewis teach the invention substantially as claimed. See section 4-1. Hung and Lewis further teach the claim further comprising receiving an un-prompted identification of at least one other portion of the document while presenting the document, by disclosing that more than one portion of the document may be selected [*Hung, paragraph 73*].

Hung and Lewis teach that if the message does not satisfy the message-filter expression of any existing folder, a new folder for the message may be created by selecting a portion of the document [*Hung, paragraph 74*].

Hung and Lewis do not expressly teach automatically transferring the document into at least one other folder associated with each identified other portion of the document. Clark teaches a similar invention that organizes messages into multiple folders based on the contents and attributes of the message [*column 4, lines 26-39*]. Clark's invention improves upon prior art by teaching that in the prior art, filtering rules cannot organize a message into multiple folders without creating multiple copies of the

message [*column 2, lines 28-32*]. Thus, Clark teaches that the ability to organize a message into multiple folders using filtering rules is well known.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include, in the system for organizing messages of Hung and Lewis, transferring messages into multiple folders, as taught by Clark. This would give the user more flexibility when organizing messages since the user would not be restricted to a single folder. Further, in accordance with Hung [*paragraph 74*], if a pre-established folder associated with the respective identified other portion does not exist, a new folder will be created and the document would be transferred to it.

6-2. Regarding claims 59, 68, 77, and 86, Hung and Lewis further teach that words may be presented to the user, in which case, the user selects the word [*Hung, paragraph 43*]. The communication terminal may be a notebook computer [*Hung, paragraph 16*].

Hung and Lewis do not expressly teach the claim wherein said receiving comprises receiving a click on the portion. Clark teaches that a message client provides a user interface on a laptop computer [*Clark, column 12, lines 7-10*] and receives user input from the interface using an input device such as a mouse [*Clark, column 9, lines 30-35*].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include, in the system of organizing messages of Hung and Lewis, the use of a mouse as an input device, as taught by Clark. The use of a mouse

as an input device provides a more flexible input device for inputting commands. This would allow a user to select the word by clicking on it.

**Claims 85, 87-89**

6-3. Regarding claims 85, Hung, Lewis, and Clark teach the claim wherein said receiving comprises receiving a selection of at least one of a word and a symbol, by disclosing that the user can select a value from a text message [*Hung, paragraph 42*].

6-4. Regarding claims 87, Hung, Lewis, and Clark further teach the claim of the method wherein said receiving comprises receiving a spoken representation of the portion, by disclosing that input means includes a microphone [*Hung, paragraph 19, lines 11-15*].

6-5. Regarding claims 88, Hung, Lewis, and Clark further teach the claim of the method wherein said receiving comprises receiving a touch associated with the portion, by disclosing that input means includes a touch sensitive display [*Hung, paragraph 19, lines 11-15*].

6-6. Regarding claims 89, Hung, Lewis, and Clark further teach the claim of the method wherein the folder includes a pre-established folder, by disclosing that if the message satisfies an existing message-filter expression, the message may be stored in that folder [*Hung, paragraph 74*].

7. Claims 10-13, 23-26, 36-39, and 90-95 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hung (Pub No. US 2002/0087584), Lewis et al (U.S. Patent No. (6,795,806 B1), Clark et al (US Patent No 6,725,228), and Internet Explorer 5, as taught by Freeze ("Sams' Teach Yourself Microsoft Internet Explorer 5 in 24 Hours", 1999).

**Claim 10-13 (Method)**

**Claim 23-26 (Computer Readable Medium)**

**Claim 36-39 (Apparatus)**

7-1. Regarding claims 10, 23, and 36, Hung and Lewis teach the invention substantially as claimed. See section 4-1. Hung and Lewis do not expressly teach transferring the document into a second folder associated with a second identified portion. Clark teaches a similar invention that organizes messages into multiple folders based on the contents and attributes of the message [*column 4, lines 26-39*]. Clark's invention improves upon prior art by teaching that in the prior art, filtering rules cannot organize a message into multiple folders without creating multiple copies of the message [*column 2, lines 28-32*]. Thus, Clark teaches that the ability to organize a message into multiple folders using filtering rules is well known.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include, in the system for organizing messages of Hung and Lewis, transferring messages into multiple folders, as taught by Clark. This would give

the user more flexibility when organizing messages since the user would not be restricted to a single folder.

Hung, Lewis, and Clark do not expressly teach further indicating that the document is being transferred into the second folder. Freeze teaches that Internet Explorer shows a download status screen when a document is being transferred to a computer *[page 392]*. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include, in the system for organizing messages of Hung, Lewis and Clark, the use of a status screen to show the transfer of a document to a folder, as taught by Freeze. This would alert the user that a document is being transferred.

7-2. Regarding claims 11, 24, and 37, Hung and Lewis teach the invention substantially as claimed. See section 4-1. Hung and Lewis do not expressly teach transferring the document into a second folder associated with a second identified portion. Clark teaches a similar invention that organizes messages into multiple folders based on the contents and attributes of the message *[column 4, lines 26-39]*. Clark's invention improves upon prior art by teaching that in the prior art, filtering rules cannot organize a message into multiple folders without creating multiple copies of the message *[column 2, lines 28-32]*. Thus, Clark teaches that the ability to organize a message into multiple folders using filtering rules is well known.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include, in the system for organizing messages of Hung and

Lewis, transferring messages into multiple folders, as taught by Clark. This would give the user more flexibility when organizing messages since the user would not be restricted to a single folder.

Hung, Lewis, and Clark do not expressly teach the claim of the method further indicating that the document has been transferred to the second folder. Freeze teaches that Internet Explorer displays a message indicating that the transfer of a document to a folder has been completed [page 393]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include, in the system for organizing messages of Hung, Lewis, and Clark, the use of message window to indicate that the transfer of a document to a folder has been completed, as taught by Freeze. This would alert the user that a document has been transferred.

7-3. Regarding claims 12-13, 25-26, and 38-39, Hung, Lewis, Clark, and Freeze teach the invention substantially as claimed. See section 7-2. Hung further teaches that the message may be stored in a pre-established folder or a newly created folder [Hung, paragraph 74].

#### **Claims 90-95**

7-4. Regarding claim 90, Hung, Lewis, and Clark teach the invention substantially as claimed. See section 6-1. Hung, Lewis, and Clark do not expressly teach further indicating that the document is being transferred into the folder. Freeze teaches that

Internet Explorer shows a download status screen when a document is being transferred to a computer *[page 392]*.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include, in the system for organizing messages of Hung, Lewis, and Clark, the use of a status screen to show the transfer of a document to a folder, as taught by Freeze. This would alert the user that a document is being transferred.

7-5. Regarding claim 91, Hung, Lewis, and Clark teach the invention substantially as claimed. See section 6-1. Hung, Lewis, and Clark do not expressly teach the claim of the method further indicating that the document has been transferred to the second folder. Freeze teaches that Internet Explorer displays a message indicating that the transfer of a document to a folder has been completed *[page 393]*.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include, in the system for organizing messages of Hung and Lewis, the use of message window to indicate that the transfer of a document to a folder has been completed, as taught by Freeze. This would alert the user that a document has been transferred.

7-6. Regarding claim 92, Hung, Lewis, and Clark teach the invention substantially as claimed. See section 6-1. Hung and Lewis do not expressly teach transferring the document into a second folder associated with a second identified portion. Clark teaches a similar invention that organizes messages into multiple folders based on the

contents and attributes of the message [column 4, lines 26-39]. Clark's invention improves upon prior art by teaching that in the prior art, filtering rules cannot organize a message into multiple folders without creating multiple copies of the message [column 2, lines 28-32]. Thus, Clark teaches that the ability to organize a message into multiple folders using filtering rules is well known.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include, in the system for organizing messages of Hung and Lewis, transferring messages into multiple folders, as taught by Clark. This would give the user more flexibility when organizing messages since the user would not be restricted to a single folder.

Hung, Lewis, and Clark do not expressly teach further indicating that the document is being transferred into the second folder. Freeze teaches that Internet Explorer shows a download status screen when a document is being transferred to a computer [page 392]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include, in the system for organizing messages of Hung, Lewis, and Clark, the use of a status screen to show the transfer of a document to a folder, as taught by Freeze. This would alert the user that a document is being transferred.

7-7. Regarding claim 93, Hung, Lewis, and Clark teach the invention substantially as claimed. See section 6-1. Hung and Lewis do not expressly teach transferring the document into a second folder associated with a second identified portion. Clark



teaches a similar invention that organizes messages into multiple folders based on the contents and attributes of the message [*column 4, lines 26-39*]. Clark's invention improves upon prior art by teaching that in the prior art, filtering rules cannot organize a message into multiple folders without creating multiple copies of the message [*column 2, lines 28-32*]. Thus, Clark teaches that the ability to organize a message into multiple folders using filtering rules is well known.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include, in the system for organizing messages of Hung and Lewis, transferring messages into multiple folders, as taught by Clark. This would give the user more flexibility when organizing messages since the user would not be restricted to a single folder.

Hung, Lewis, and Clark do not expressly teach the claim of the method further indicating that the document has been transferred to the second folder. Freeze teaches that Internet Explorer displays a message indicating that the transfer of a document to a folder has been completed [*page 393*]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include, in the system for organizing messages of Hung, Lewis, and Clark, the use of message window to indicate that the transfer of a document to a folder has been completed, as taught by Freeze. This would alert the user that a document has been transferred.

7-8. Regarding claims 94 and 95, Hung, Lewis, Clark, and Freeze teach the invention substantially as claimed. Hung further teaches that the message may be stored in a pre-established folder or a newly created folder [*Hung, paragraph 74*].

### ***Response to Arguments***

8. The Examiner acknowledges the Applicant's amendments to claims 53, 62, 71, 80, and 96. Regarding claims 53, 62, 71, 80, and 96, Applicant alleges that Hung (Pub No. US 2002/0087584) and Rivette et al (U.S. Patent No. 5,809,318), as described in the previous Office action, do not explicitly teach "having an un-prompted identification by speaking", as has been amended to the claims. Examiner has therefore rejected independent claims 53, 62, 71, 80, and 96 under 35 U.S.C § 103 as being unpatentable over Hung and Lewis et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,795,806 B1). See section 4-1.

Applicant states that dependent claims 7-13, 20-26, 33-39, 54-61, 63-70, 72-79, and 81-95 recite all the limitations of the independent claims, and thus, are allowable in view of the remarks set forth regarding independent claims 53, 62, 71, and 80.

However, as discussed above, Hung and Lewis are considered to teach claims 53, 62, 71, and 80, and consequently, claims 7-13, 20-26, 33-39, 54-61, 63-70, 72-79, and 81-95 are rejected.

### ***Conclusion***

9. The prior art made of record on attached form PTO-892 and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant is required under 37 C.F.R §

Art Unit: 2173

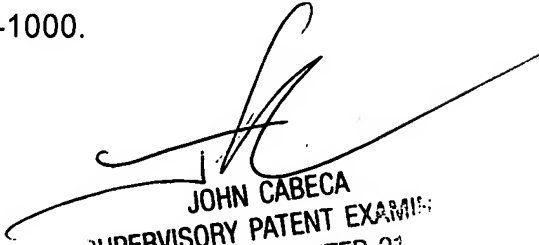
111(c) to consider these references fully when responding to this action. The documents cited therein teach similar systems for transferring a document into a folder.

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alvin H. Tan whose telephone number is 571-272-8595. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 10:00-6:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on 571-272-4048. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

AHT  
Assistant Examiner  
Art Unit 2173



JOHN CABECA  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 21